The Lady of Lynn.

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CHAPTER III

On the eyening of the day before I was to sail Captain Crowle and I were walk-ing through the narrow street they call ing to the same place, with the same object, during the coming aumment where stands the Crown inc. where stands the Crown 1pp.

Fentocrosse-you all know Jack-the worthy son of his worthy father. He will take a glass with us. Sit down beside

With the permission of the society,"

Most of the gentiemen had siready before them their pass and their to-bacco. Some had ordered their drink s pint of port for one, a Brown George a part of port for one, a stown design full of old ale for another, a flush of canary for a third, and so on. But the captain, looking round the room, leck-oned to the girl who waited. "Jemy," he said, "nobody calls for anything tonight except myself. Gentlemen, it must be a bowl or half a dozen bowls. Tell your mistress, Jenny, a howl of the biggest and the strongest and the sweetest. Gentlemen, you will drink with me to the next voyage of the Lady

But then a thing happened. News came which drave all thoughts of the Lady of Lynn out of everybody's mind. That toast was forgotten.

The news was brought by the doctor,

who was the last to arrive. Dr. Worship was a person who habitu-ally carried himself with dignity.

"Gentlemen." The doctor laid his hat upon the table and his cane beside it. Then he took his chair, adjusted his wig. put on his speciacles, and then, laying his hand upon the arms of the chair.

And the control of the best of of th

journey. Should be do so I shall look for-

State Lane into the great market place, where strads the Crown int.

The room appropriated to the Society of Lynn, which met every evening all the year round was that on the ground floor looking upon the market place. The roceity or club, which is cover dissolved, consists of the notables or better sort of the town, the vicin of St. Margaret's, the curste of St. Nicholas, the master of the school, my cwo father, Captain Crowle, and other retired captains, the doctor some of the mayor, some of the aliermen, the town clerk and a justice of the peace of two. This croning meat of these gentlemen were already present.

Captain Crowle suited the company and took his seat at the bead of the table. "Gentlemen, he said, I wish you all a pleasant evening, I have brought with me my young friend, Jack Pentoerosse-you all know lack—the worthy son of his worthy father. He will

Al this moment the bowl of punch was brought in and placed before the captain with a tray of glossess. The dector folded his letter, replaced it in his pocketbook, and took off his spectacles. Gentlemen, you have heard my news. Captain Crowle, may I request that you permit the society to drank with me to the prosperity of the spa-the prosperity of the pa-the prosperity of the pa-the spa of Lyan? "Let ou drink it." said the captain, "to the newly discovered spa. But this Samuel; the mame sticks."
"We must have a committee to prepare for the accommodation of the visitors."
"We must put pa pumproom."
"We must engage a dipper."
"We must park make walks across the fields."

"There must be an assembly, with mu-e and daneing." There must be a cardroom."
"There must be a longroom for those he wish to walk about and to converse,

and stood at the table, thinking that perhaps these fellows were proposing some
piratical abduction and resolving mirucles of valor if necessary.

Then they made offerings. One man
pulled a red silk handkercrief from his
neck and laid it in her iap, and another lugged a box of sweetmeats from his
nocket. It came from Lisbon, but was
made, I believe, in Morocco by the Moors.

A third had a gold ring on his fingeroverybody knows the extravagancies of
sallors—which he drew off and placed in
her hand. Another offered a glass of
runch. The little mald did what she had
so often seen the captain do. She looked
runch and said, "Your good health, all
the company, and put her lips to the
suless, which she then returned. And
another offered to dance, and the fiddler
drew his bow across the catgut. It is
a sound which inclines the heart to beat
and the feet to more whenever a sailor
hears it.

Thave often seen you dance," said

and stood at the table, thinking that perhaps these fellows were proposing some piratical abduction and readying mirror. Then they made offerings, one man pulled a red silk handkererief from his neck and had it it in her ing, and another offered and had the property of your industable socket. It came from Lisbon, but was made, I believe, in Morocco by the Moors. A third had a gold ring on his finger-sailors-which he drew off and placed in der hand. Another offered a gloss of sunch. The little mail did with at had common and the standard of the sunch and the standard of the sunch the little mail did what she had common and the standard of the sunch the little sail, "Your good health, all the company," and put her lips to the signs, which she then returned. And draw his bow across the catgut, it is a sound which inclines the heart to beat and the feet to move wherever a sallors-while some constraints of the sunch that he would have hid so much spirit, for, you see, I had taught her to dance the horsplue. Every boy, I have often seen you dance," said Molly. "Let the fiddled play, and you shall see thought it. The weak must constitute the said of a piece of thin paper laid over a tortoise-shall comb-li most be a comb of wide and with this listead of a fiddle we would dance in the garden or in the parior. But to stand up before the base thought it. However, whe missed and the said of the company with whom she all finished, she gathered up her gifts—the silk handkerchief—it. The system is a comb of worker. "Put me down, if you please, when had finished, she gathered up her gifts—the silk handkerchief—it. The system is a comb of the conversation and no mitth or laught is good voyage."

When she had finished, she gathered up her gifts—the silk handkerchief—it. The system is a comb of the conversation and no mitth or laught is good voyage.

When she had finished, she gathered up her gifts—the silk handkerchief—it. The system is a specific property of the conversation and no mitth or laught is good voyage.

When she had h an orchestra.

I will put up the pumproom." said the for, "in my garden over the well. The captain looked on meanwhile, whisting in my car from time to time, muel is a liar," he said. "Yet why should lie about a thing of so much import? If he tells the truth, Jack—I know he, I misdoubt the fellow, yet again he I say? Then—one knows not—among company we may find a husband for size of the lack of young men talking to the clergy from the cathedrals and the colleges, and casting at each othand the colleges, and casting at each other glances of envy if one was better

the company we may find a husband for the girl."

'It only remains, gentlemen," said the doctor, 'that I myself should submit the water of my well to an examination. He did not think it necessary to inform the company that he had received from Samuel Semple an analysis of the water stating the ingredients and their proportions as made by the anonymous physicians of London. 'Should it prove, of which I have little doubt, that the water is such as has been described by my learned brother in medicine. I shall inform you of the fact.'

It was a curious coincidence, though the committee of reception were not informed of the fact, that the doctor's analysis exactly agreed with that sent to him. It was a memerable evening. For my own part, I know not why during the reading of the letter my heart sank lower and lower. It was the foreboding of evil.

Ferbaps it was caused by my knowledge of Samuel, of whom I loved, while yet I I'd no bope of winning her, carried off by some sirig of quality who would teach her to desides her homely friends, the master muriners, young and old. I know not the reason. But it was a foreboding of evil, and it was with a heavy heart that I repaired to the quay and rowed myself lock to the giply in the moonlight.

They were going to drink to the next.

and stood at the table, thinking that per-others not unworthly of your ladyship's POWHATAN'S TRIBETRACED

Why, sir, I know nothing about saints. There are none."

Sam Semple showed goed sense in going around to visit his old friends. Among others he called upon Captain Crowle, to whom he behaved with singular discernment, in such a way as would please the old man, for on board ship we like a cheerful sailor, one who takes punishment without suiveling and bears no malice thereafter. A ship is like a boys school, where a flogging wipes out the offence and master and boy become goed friends after it, whatever the helmousness of the crime.

Some Yet Living Under the Protecting Wing of Mormonism.

Indians That Once Held Sway Alon. the Banks of the Potomac-Places That Deserved Their Names From Aboriginal Fishers and Hunters

he descendants of the Powhatan tribe of Indians which once inhabited the shores of Chesapeake Bay as far north as the Patuxent, in Maryland, are now living quietly by the shores or the Great Salt Lake under the wing of Mormonism. This sertion is based upon the statement of a traveler who chanced, on a recent visit to the Cherokee Reservation in North arolina, to meet a Cutawba squaw, the widow of one Samuel Owl, a Cherokee, In talking one day with this woman about her own people, the visitor elicited the fact that a number of Indians formerly lived with them who were different from the Catawhas, and were called "Pam-unks." On further questioning she stated that they were all descendants of, or related to, an Indian named John Marsh, who had come from Virginia about fifty years before. "They were," says the trav-eler. "unquestionably some of the Pamunkeys, descendants of the Powhatans, who resided near Richmond, Va. On asking her," he continues, "what had be-come of them, she said that they were constantly quarreling with the Catawbas for the old tribe hatred still lives onuntil some Mormon musiconaries from the West arrived in that vicinity a few years ago, when the 'Pamunka, giad of an op-portunity to escape from their persecu-tors, embraced the new doctrines, and followed their deliverers to the far-disscendants of the lordly Powhatans now read their lonely destiny in the waters of the Great Sait Lake."

It is stated, on the authority of the ear-y settlers of Maryland, that the valley at the foot of Capitol Hill, in the city of Washington, formerly drained by the Ti-ber Creek, the Potomac, and the Eastern Branch, was for some years periodically visited by the Indians, who named it their fishing ground," to distinguish it from their hunting ground, and that in the spring of the year especially they assembled there in great numbers to procure fish. The principal camp of the indians and the residence of their chief were at Greenleaf's Point, and their councils were held among the various tribes thus gathered together. This, if not strictly torical, is at least traditional, and it is supposed by some writers that George Washington was informed of this tradition, and it has been further intimated that this knowledge had something to do with his determination to locate the Capso doing he meant to insure the future in-

that they lived mostly on an article of food which they called "pone," or hominy, etc.

The Susquehannas claimed the territory between the Potomac and the Susquehanna rivers, when Jamestown was settled, as their hunting ground, and it marked the boundary between their lands and the Powhatanic kingdom. Subsequently they moved their council fire down the western shore to the Patuxent to avoid conflicts with the Iroquois, but, on the other hand, they came in contact with a class of white people from whom they contracts the bubbl of usin galcoholic liquons, which proved a more powerful and insidious enemy than the Iroquois, Like the coast tribes of Virginia, they exchanged all the available products of their streams and forests for lirewater, and when these were gone they sold their lands. They fared bad in battles which they had with the whites and with other tribes and, uniting with another tribe, gradually lost their individuality and became extinct.

Resides the Powhatans in Virginia, there were the Iriquois and the Chickahomindes. The Powhatans were won over to the English, especially by the marriage of Pocanentas to Rolfe, but this marriage, though a remarkable event in history, was nothing more. The blending of the English and Indian races, which some hoped and believed they saw foreshadowed by this marriage, was, in reality, an impossibility.

The Pipes Used by Axtees. (From the Chicago Chronicle.)

The Pipes Used by Axtees.

Crom the Chicago Chronide.)

That your good hady and your lovely ward
in good health.

So he departed, leaving the captain
thoughtful.

And now they were all among us, the
vile crew brought tegether for our undoing by this lord so noble and so exalted. And we were already entangled in
a whole mesh of flee and conspiracies,
the result of which you have how to
learn.

The be centimed next Sunday. I

Systems of Royal Succession.

(From the St. James Garette.)

The most general is that known as the
saile system, under which women are
completely excluded. This is the rule in
Beighin, Sweden, and Norway, Italy,
Bemmark, and Germany. Then there is
the German-Dutch system under which
make in all degrees of relationship, but case of the
extinction of all the male lines, however,
remote. This is the rule in Hollandfrom which the law takes its name
flassia, and some of the animor German
States. The third system is our own
(English), under which the law takes its name
flassia, and some of the nimor German
States. The third system is our own
clarified in the rule of the semiscar in extracting the pith, and enables the ownwhite he is evipolized another upon a second, a
free deemed sites are employed upon especial
or offer a friend a mounthinger on one branch
white he is evipolized another upon a second, a
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PREMATURE BURIALS.

cans Suggested to Prevent the Interment of Supposed Corpses.

(George T. Angell in Our Dumb Animals.)
On the testimony of eminest physicians and many others both in Europe and this country, nothing can be more certain than that large numbers and perhaps country, nothing can be more certain than that large numbers (and perhaps multitudes) of persons have been buried alive—and that many, after having been pronounced dead, have—shown signs of life in Mme to save themselves from such burial, and have declared that while unable to move they were fully conscious of what was said and done ahout them. My own father barely escaped such burial, being declared by his physician dead.

I have many times cailed attention to this subject in 'Our Dumb Animals' and claewhere—and have, in behalf of our American Humane Education Society, petitioned the Legislatures of each of our I nited States, and written the President of every Senate and Speaker of every House of Representatives, urging more stringent have on the subject.

I am now glad to see that a bill is before our Massachusetts Legislature which describing various tests of death, declares that in cases of supposed death these tests shall be made by two competent physicians at the expense of the cities or towns, and that in every city and town shall be provided rooms and suitable apparatus for carrying out these tests.

This is all good so far as it goes. But it is vouched for by many emittent physicians at the expense of the cities or towns, and that in every city and town shall be provided rooms and suitable apparatus for carrying out these tests.

This is all good so far as it goes. But it is vouched for by many emittent physicians of decay.

Now (in my own case), if such a bould-thousands of persons living in hotels and boarding houses where, whenever death is declared, every effort will be made to send the body of the supposed deceased, at the earliest possible moment, to the undertaker, the crematory, or the grave. In not one case in a hundred will the body be permitted to remain in the hotel or boarding house until the peginning of decay.

Now what is the remedy 'I answer—have seen in Europe 'mortuary' build.

be permitted to remain in the hotel or boarding house until the beginning of decay.

Now what is the remedy? I answer—I have seen in Europe "mortuary" buildings to which the bodies of the supposed dead are taken and carefully cared for under the best medical inspection until death is absolutely certain.

Now his my own casel, if such a building could be established in Boston, I should be glad to pay a hundred dollars for myself and each of my dear friends to be insured that my own body and theirs shall be thus carefully cared for after supposed death, and also agree to pay another hundred dollars or more in case that after being carried to the mortuary consciousness shall return, shall think there are thousands of people in Boston alone who would be glad to do the same. I am quite sure that if any responsible life insurance company or crematory company or corporation organized for the purpose will undertake to thus insure against premature burial or cremation, it will not only do a great work for humanity, but be largely rewarded by a great financial success.

HIS HORSE STOOD SENTRY. A Faithful Racer's Watch Over His Intoxicated Master.

(From the Spirit of the Times.)
This reads like a fairy tale, but it is true. At the sale of the late Marcus Duly's thoroughbreds William Lakeland, one of our well-known metropolitan trainital of the Nation on its present site. It ers, bought Ogden for \$4.39. This is a may be remarked, however, that if by his valuable horse, by Kilwarlin-Oriole, foaled valuable horse, by Kilwarlin-Oriole, foaled in 1884, winner of the Futurity of his year and many other important events and whose family figures show twelve English Derby winners. All this just to show the kind of gentleman he is. Lakeland wished to take him down to his Sheepshead stables that night, and after a talk with his foreman, Frasch, Ogden was despatched by road in the care of a colored stable boy, to whom Lakeland gave \$5 as an inducement to take extra good care of the horse.

pation.

Heap smell, said the Indian again.

The drug clerk reached into the case and drew out a cake of scented tollet soup. The Indian smiffed it disclainfully, first tearing off the highly colored wrapper. Then he cast it on the floor and placed his moccasin-covered foot upon it in disgust.

placed his noccasin-covered foot upon it in disgust.

"Heap smell! Heap smell!" he said impatiently. The clerk's face suidenly brightened. Reaching into a collection of bottles ornamented with nictures of violets and roses and other botanical specimens he drew one out. The Indian sniffed it ecstatically and then drew from the pocket of his buckskin garmens a large American dollar. Without waiting for his chinge he drew out the cork and poured the contents of the bottle on his person. His companion smiled approval poored the contents of the totals of any person. His companion smiled approval and the two went softly out, closing the door gently behind them. "And they say the Indian isn't civi-lized," said the drug clerk musingly.

THE BORGHESE GHOST STORY. A Curious Yarn Concerning a Valuable Sapphire Ring.

(From the London Chronicle.) The approaching marriage of Don Mar-co Borghese with Mile, Ysabel Porges has co Borghese with Mile. Ysabel Forges has revived interest in the famous Borghese ghost story. The haly who succeeded to the honors of the beautiful but notorious Pauline Bonaparte was Lady Gwendoline Talbot, daughter of the Earl of Shrewshury. She was a very lovely woman and adored in Rome on account of her chartity. She died a techin to duty during the cholera visitation of 1840, when she devoted herself in the most heroic manner to mursing the very poorest. Her funeral was unde the occasion of an extraordinary demonstration, the students of the university instaling upon dragging the hearse to Santa Maria Maggiore, where the body was buried in the gorgeons family chapel built by Paul V. The Frince Forghese had himself placed a supphire rick of great value upon his wife's linger on her wedding day, and insisted that it should be buried with her, and himself watched the solidering of the leaden coffin.

and thus it watched the soldering of the leaden collin.

A few days after the funeral a poor woman was arrested charged with the theft of a supphire ring which had evidently belonged to the Princess Borghese, since it here on the reverse her name and the date of her marriage, BE. The women an asserted that while she was praying in the Rorghese chapel the saintly Princess had appeared to her, and had given her the ring. On recognizing the gen Prince Borghese ordered the coffin to be opened in his own presence and in that of sveral other well-known persons who has watched its sealing up. None of the seasis were broken, but the hand was slightly moved, and the ring was gone. Much struck by this strange coincidence, the Prince withdow the charge, and educated the children at the accused, one of whom is still living and is well known in the Italian literary world.

NOVA FAST DISAPPEARING

The Latest Discovered Star Passing Beyond Human Vision.

Naval Observatory Astronomers Expeet to Lose Sight of It Soon-Stellar Attractions Which Have Appeared During the Century.

The new star, Nova, which was first oberved in the heavens on February Il last, disappearing rapidly from view, and will, say the astronomers at the Navat Observatory, be beyond the range of their 21-inch telescope in a few days. Nova is in the constellation Perseus, and was, when first seen, and for some nights hereafter, the most striking object of its class which has been observed for three centuries, notwithstanding its position is near that of the intensely brilliant variable star Persei (Algol). When first discovered by Prof. Anderson, of Edinburgh, Nova was of about the third magnitude first magnitude, and was one of the brightest stars in the evening sky. Such an object in an especially well-observed ection of the heavens could not easily esspe notice, and it was independently dis-overed by probably a dozen observers in different countries. At the observatory of Harvard a careful record is kept of the sky from week to week by means of phomade with lenses of such short focal length and wide field that the whole sky would be covered by about fifty plates, Harvard received the announcement of Nova on February 27, the latest photographs of the region of Perseus having been made on the night of February B. One of these plates showed stars as faint as the eleventh magnitude, but the Nova did not appear upon it. The inference is clear, therefore, that on February 19 it clear, therefore, that on February 19 it was fainter than the eleventh magnitude. On February 21 its magnitude was, in astronomical expression, 2.7, but by February 25 it had fallen to 1.1. At present it is indistinguishable with the naked eye, and has been for several weeks.
"The astronomical world is today so

well fitted for research in the line of spectrum analysis," observed a prominent scientific authority, "and the present ob-ject is so suitable for such investigation that we may expect a more satisfactory study of this new star than has ever be-fore been obtained of any similar object. There will doubtless be abundant materials for learning the smallest changes during a portion of the life history of this star; but, for the period of the increase of light, from the instant it became visthie until it reached its maximum, the observations may prove to be few. On this account it is fortunate that photographs of the spectrum were obtained on February 22 and February 23. On these dates the spectrum was not the typical one which we have learned to expect in such

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may be remarked, however, that if by his
first obtained an admindant supply of fish
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THE RAILWAY CAR "JIGGER."

An Arrangement for the Purpose of Preventing Overerowding. (From the New York Tribune.)

(From the New York Tribuse.)

Putting more passengers into a railway car than it can sear it not a purely American custom. Of late there has been a good deal of complaint by business men coming into London from the suburbs on steam ruads that the carriages are overcrowded. And in self-defence a few of the passengers have recently made use of a simple mechanical means to exclude those whom they regard as intruders. It should be borne in mind that railway carriages sbroad differ materially from those in this country in their interior arrangements. The seats are arranged crosswise, two in a compariment, and the passengers enter through a door on the side. A seat will accommodate only three or four persons. The seats face each other, and are nearer together than those of an American street car. If anyone enters and stands between the seats he causes as much inconvenience as if he were to stand stands between the rests he causes as much inconvenience as if he were to stand between the seats he caused and are nearer together than those of an American street car. If anyone enters and stands between the seats he causes as much inconvenience as if he were to stand between the tests he caused and the passengers who occupy the cross seats in a New York elevated railway car. No wonder that John Bull rebels!

ine coles!

"The London Mail" declares that in ormand of to prevent the invasion of their compartments when the train stops at intermediate stations many suborban passenshe case employ wint is called a "ligger."
This is a siendor red of metal, long enough
ther to serve as a crossbar to the doorway, and
an bent at the ends so as to fasten readilycates in the casing. Forme liggers are of more
they are built primarily for usefulness,
or not ornament. Occasionally the owners
they are their primarily in the owners
they are their primarily for usefulness,
or not ornament. Occasionally the owners
they are reintended of one of the railways has

leave them behind on arrival, and the su-perintendent of one of the rallwars has accumulated a considerable number of them in consequence. For one passenger forcibly to eject an-other after the latter is once in would not be lawful. But it is said that the English courts sanction the employment of peace-ful methods to exclude superfluous trav-elers.

Not His Business to Enquire.

(From the Chicago Tribune.) "Uncle," said the dusty pilgrim, "how far is it

o Sagetown"

"Boot a mile and a baif," replied the farmer,
"Can I ride with you!"

"Sartis. Clinh in."

At the end of three-quarters of any hour the
usty pilgrim began to be uneasy.
"Uncle," he asked, "loss far are we from Sage-

"Crocks," he maded, now har are we wrom sug-town, now?"

"Rout four mile and a half,"
"Great grief! Why didn't you tell me see were going away from Sagetown?"

"Why didn't you tell me you wanted to go that?"